662 635 had been simply discharged by Muzafar's son and heir, and some had been executed.

652 662 Since most of the taxes are collected in kind, the officials, both those of the emir and those appointed by the begs are supported by them, and their servants all the way down to the last stableboy receive their wages in kind. This pay consists of a certain amount of clothes, and a stipulated quantity of barley and wheat, which is always divided among them at harvest time. In general, these salaries are very low and make up only a minimal part of the working income of the officials and the servant personnel. Their main income consists of occasional gifts and what they manage to extort from the people on the basis of their degree of influence with the emir, the beg, and the higher officials. For the entire administration system in the Turkestan khanates rests exclusively upon bribes and favoritism, and as a result the cooks and the water pipe carriers often have more influence and consequently more income than the officials.

701 555 The power of the khans in the Uzbek khanates rested primarily upon mercenary troops, who were recruited from all possible people and classes of society. Until the abolition of slavery by the Russians, Persian slaves, bought by the Turkmen, were particularly favored as soldiers, and as a result of their natural gifts they occupied many of the highest ranks among the officers. Runaway Russian Cossacks also wandered occasionally into the troops of the Central Asian khans and later played an outstanding role. Thus the Commander-in-Chief of the Bukhara army at the time of the Russian conquest of Samarkand was a Cossack 'uriadnik' (non-commissioned officer) who had fled from Siberia. He drilled the regular troops of the emir and introduced the Russian commands, which are still in use among the Bukharans today. This former Cossack led a highly changeable life in Bukhara, and almost every week he had to start his career all over again from the beginning. Usually he got drunk on Sunday and committed some kind of terrible excess, for which he was demoted on Monday to the lowest rank. On Tuesday he was again advanced to officer's rank, and usually by Friday or Saturday he was once more the Commander-in-Chief, only by the next week to begin his career all over again. After his defeat at Samarkand, when he tried to make the emir understand that it would be impossible to carry on the battle against the far superior Russians, the latter had his head cut off for this lack of patriotism. The emir then took over the command in person, but without noticeably better luck.